Democratic Journal, Devoted to Southern Chigts, News, Politics, General Intelligence, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, & c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., MAY 30, 1855.

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## Religious Department

NEOS EPISCOPOS, Editor.

INQUIRER NO. 2. AND "PRESBYTER."

respondent, "PRESBYTER."

the subject. This is more credit than editors always get for honesty of purpose, and ought, therefore, to be noted. We are also much gratified that he proposes to bring the matter wholly to the test of "the scriptures," Jesus Christ." and abide the issue; for we especially rely upon these in determining the matters of 23d ch., 14 to 15th vs. When Annanias "doubtful disputation," pertaining to doctrine discipline and general practice. We therefore hope he will abide by this committal, as it may save much trouble if the dis- will, and and see that Just One, and shouldst cussion is continued.

These things premised, we proceed to say that we are at a complete loss to imagine how he supposes us to hold the position that every man, woman and child who saw our Lord and heard his voice, and even that could work a miracle, was an Apostle. By what rule of interpretation could be come to such a conclusion? Certainly we did not so write, and all his argument on this point does not, in our judgment, twist our remarks into a resemblance to such a sentiment. We have seen no one else who thinks so, and therefore hope that in this particular, "PRES-BYTER" will have no "successors," as he seems to have no cotemporaries. What we -said was simply, that to be an Apostle, one anust have these qualifications; not that every one who had them was an Apostle. Why to be an Episcopalian minister, we suppose one must be confirmed by the Bishop, but every one confirmed by the Bishop is not a preacher. To be a deacon in a Baptist church implies a previous immersion in water of this officer, but many thousands have been immersed that were never deacons.

fraternity seriously dispute that these things, i. e. having had personal acquaintance with Christ in some way, and the possession of Jesus Christ." This certainly goes to show these letters patent from heaven, the power of performing supernatural works, were necessary to the recognition of a man as an Apostle. Then do we confess to a piece of information not before in our possession, a few temporarily misguided persons like those mentioned in our article that called "PRESBYTER" and "INQUIRER" to the rescue,) did hold such a position. We knew that they contended for a chain of connection between their own church and that at Jerusalem, but we did not know that any Protestant sect claimed to be in possession of Apostles. Strange, that they don't call them so. "Apostle" certainly is quite as dignified

But as it seems that " PRESBYTER," at last, qualifications for the apostleship, we perhaps cannot do him a better piece of service than to present for his consideration a few passages from "the Book," for which he professes, and we have no doubt sincerely, so much

Lord's ascension. What then said Peter on notentiary of heaven? this occasion ?-" Of these men which have companied with us, all the time that the Lord day that He was taken up from us, must one be ordained to be a witness with us of his resurrection." "And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the eleven Apostles."-Acts, 1 ch. Now, there is some disagreement among theologians, as to whether this act of appointing Matthias to the apostleship was in accordance with the divine will, and there are, in our judgment, just grounds for a doubt on the subject. But leaving this out of the question, the transaction goes to show that in the opinion of the Apostles themselves, it was an indispensable qualifi-

THERE is so little that is objectionable in the truth, and who have lived and died in the heterogeneous "succession," which sectarithe first of these articles, that we hardly faith, that not another one, since the ascen- ans have tried so hard to establish. think it worth while to advert to it. There sion, has seen the Saviour or heard his voice, Now for the proposal. We have publishare indeed a few things in it that are very that they have one and all done so simply ed three articles from correspondents on this decidedly so, and some of them rather whim- through the belief of the testimony of the question and have written two replies, unless ded, and on this alone can it be maintained in zation is an agreement amongst those who enter sical; as, for instance, the repetition of the Apostles, and Evangelists, and other witthis be regarded as two in one, then we have purity and safety. And if any secret party shall into it upon the paramount question of the day. assertion that the absence of a succession nesses to the truth. True it is, that at Pen- written three, which puts us all even. We necessarily drives on to infidelity; and that tecost, and at the house of Cornelius, the now propose a cessation of hostilities. Our functions under the baneful influence of its other principle. The old National Whig Party the ministry is visible, while the church is truth was miraculously confirmed, and that reasons for this are, that what we have writinvisible, &c. But leaving out a few such for a special purpose, by the descent of the ten already has been done contrary to the and firmly established, either by reason or from notions as these, we don't know but the es- Holy Spirit. But on neither of these occa- advice of friends, and those, too, who had a say may be considered on the whole, as quite sions did any one see, or hear the voice of right, by virtue of the relation we sustain to orthodox; though, at times, rather foggy. Christ. True it is, that on many occasions one of the churches in this village, to advise Georgia differ with me in this particular—thousit is worse than the dry rot. And what we of the South new should do is not to go into any We therefore will await for some further de- during the ministry of the primitive disci- us. For our own part we have no objecmonstration, and in the meantime say a few ples, there occurred miraculous things, to tion to an occasional breaking up of the dull things for the benefit of our respectful cor- give credit to their mission, and to put to si- monotony, a listless indifference, which the First, then, we return him our thanks for Gentiles, and to confirm the faith of the dis- In fact we rather like it. But friends think his assurance of a proper appreciation of the ciples. But never did, and never has Christ differently about these things, and we don't carry all the elections, State and Federal-let motive which prompted us to a discussion of appeared or spoken to any one on earth, in wish to be contrary. conversion, since the day that "a cloud received him out of sight," except to Saul of Tarsus, and that to make him, what he ever after called himself, " Paul an Apostle of

"But what saith the Scripture."-Acts, came to Saul in obedience to God's direction, he said, " The God of our fathers hath chosen thee that thou shouldst know his hear the voice of his mouth. For thou shalt be his witness unto all men of what thou

Again, in his defence before Agrippa, Paul represents Christ as saying to him-Acts believe in no succession, except to the doc-26 ch. vs. 16, 17-" for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which Apostles are there in what they wrote under thou hast seen, and of those things in the the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. He then which I will appear unto thee, delivering who believes and acts according to what thee from the people and from the Gentiles, there set forth, will be saved. The chu unto whom now I send thee." Mark the ex- that thus acts is in the regular line of se pression, a minister and a witness, not a cession, if her visible organization only beg Christian, but to enable him, like the other vesterday. Apostles, to bear personal testimony to the things which he spoke.

This man Paul also, in writing to the Church of Corinth, 12 ch. 2d Cor., v 12th, gays, "Truly the signs of an Apostle were wrought among you in all patience, in signs and wonders and mighty deeds."

Turn again to Gal. 1st chap. After announcing himself as "an Apostle, not of men, God the Father who raised him from the dead," Paul proceeds to say in the 11th and But does "PRESBYTER," or any of his gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, publish your reply. neither was I taught it but by revelation of that his commission as an Apostle was not

That the Apostles also had the power of tongues and of working miracles, that by the that any Protestant, living or dead, (except laying on of their hands, the Holy Ghost was

Now, in the 8th chapter we find that Philip, an Evangelist, when he preached at Samaria, performed wonders before the people, others. Hence, when the Apostles at Jerusalem heard of the great things at Samaria, how that the people received the word of God, "they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they were come down, prayed denies the necessity of any extraordinary Ghost." Then laid they their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost.

In the 19th chapter, Paul finding certain disciples at Ephesus, 6th v .- " And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues and prophesied." Thus we see that When by the betrayal of his Master, Judas the apostleship was the channel through party called Know Nothings, with a request that fell from his position, it was necessary that which God bestowed this blessed gift upon some one should occupy his place, and we the believers. Have diocesan Bishops, or cheerfully, and as fully and clearly as my time, find that the Church at Jerusalem proceeded other ministers, ever given any such evidence to the installation of another soon after our of their succession to these ministers pleni-

plain? Verily any one must "see through as one of the people I shall speak to you and Jesus went in and out among us, beginning a glass darkly" that imagines he discovers with the baptism of John unto that same any official resemblance between the Bishops of our day and land, and the Christ- giving my views of "Know Nothingism," I called and commissioned ambassadors, that ought, perhaps, to premise by saying, and saywent forth from the capital of Judah's an- about the principles, aims or objects of the par-

the Blackstone illustration, and then we have and not to these until after having been duly a proposal to make by way of conclusion. pledged and sworn. This, to me, is a very Without noticing the whole quotation, let us come at once to "the river." This famous ried out in Legislation by any body or set of stream that runs by "London town" is always the same, though the particles that never shuns the light or shrinks from investigamake it are continually changing. Well, tion-or at least it ought never to do it. Hiding the appointee should have had a personal acquaintance with Christ.

Take another example, the fullest and most striking that can be found in the New the appointee should have had a personal acquaintance with Christ.

So. Now every one of these particles which where free discussion and full investigation by a continually "succeeding" each other are quaintance with Christ.

So. Now every one of these particles which where free discussion and full investigation by a continually "succeeding" each other are in the last, who have where free discussion and full investigation by a virtuous and intelligent people is followed, who shall hold the offices—not to whether we have chanced to have been born, and by unitin and outcasts and outlaws? All writers of their energies with ours may feel a pride to the charge of inclusion—that is, that "Congress has no other they may bring ruin their reacted upon the elements and component parts, who have remarked to us the other day, "their constitutional power to intervene by excluding a common country not much less dear to make them than to us. Against those who quit the misruled Empires of ion, upon the ground that the Constitution of the last, who have wentered to deaded to have been born, and by unitin and by which they would be under the proposed where free discussion and full investigation by a virtuous and intelligent people is followed, who have wentered to deaded to have been born, and by unitin and by which they may be not not hove the country shall be governed, but who have where free discussion and full investigation by a virtuous and unitary shall be governed to have been born, and by unitin in the last, who have wise and wholesome leave, but who have been born, and their energies with ours may feel a pride the charge of a common country not much less dear to make a country of a common country not much less dear to make their energies with ours may feel a pride the charge of a common country not much less dear to make a country of a common country not much less than they

we ask, the miraculous circumstances at- molasses, &c. &c. They are water all the tending his conversion? Were they simply to effect his conversion? Then it is certain
Then it is certain
They will quench thirst, drown a man, cleanse a free people who has any private or secret ob
The it is certain
They will quench thirst, drown a man, cleanse a free people who has any private or secret ob
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They will quench thirst, drown a man, cleanse a free people who has any private or secret ob
The it is certain
The it is certain
The properties of water. ly very remarkable, that of the many mil- from filth, float a vessel and drive machinery. lions who have come to the knowledge of An unhappy comparison, it strikes us, for the who is not ready and willing, at all times, when not born in the country? Upon this principle

lence the wicked opposition of Jews and regular order of things will often bring about.

It is thought in the present state of religious feeling amongst us, that a discussion of this character is calculated to divert the minds of people from the consideration of more important matters. We have on hand which it was our intention to publish this week, but which we have to suppress under afterwards went to the Guillotine, by orders

What we have written has been, not as a sectarian, but as an exponent of what we the clubs, for they could not otherwise be electhouestly think is taught in the Bible. The church with which we are connected has not | nal Halls of Legislation nothing but trembling had her claims to succession advocated. We automatons, to register the edicts of the "Ortrine and practice of the New Testament. Christ is there manifested in his word. The Is history of no use? Or do our people vainly

## HON. A. H. STEPHENS' LETTER.

lion. Alexander H. Stephens .- Dear Sin A rumor prevails in this section, to a consider ble extent, that you will decline to serve us in the next Congress, and the chief reason assigned is, that it is supposed a large number of your of a saint, afforded a refuge from despotic fury three thousand New England clergymen who ever decadpolitical friends have gone into the secret order or popular rage. But French Jacobings, whethcalled Know Nothings. Many of your friends er native or adopted treated with equal scorn, desire to know if this rumor be true. It is the sentiments of religion and the feelings of considered an important period in our national affairs, and your retiring at this time would be neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and felt as a loss by those who have relied on you he hoped had been made him from the sky, to their religion? Let them and their religion be, through so many trying scenes.

new party, called Know Nothings? Knowing as imposture by these fell destroyers. They 12th vs. "But I certify you brethren that the your willingness to give your opinions on all matters of public concern, I am induced to they attempted to decree God out of his unimake the inquiry, and request permission to Yours, truly, THOS. W. THOMAS.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., 9th May, 1855.

Dear Sir :- Your letter of the 5th inst., was from the Church, but directly from heaven. received some days ago, and should have been answered earlier, but for may absence from home. The rumor you mention, in relation to bestowing upon the disciples the gift of my candidacy for re-election to Congress, is true. I have stated, and repeated on various occasions, that I was not, and did not expect to be, a candidate-the same I now say to you. was given, is evident from the 8th and 9th The reason of this declaration on my part, was the fact, that large numbers of our old political friends seemed to be entering into new combinations with new objects, purposes and principles of which I was not informed, and never could be, according to the rules of their action and the opinions I entertain. Hence my conclusion but he could not bestow that power on any that they had no further use for me as their Representative; for I presumed they knew secret aims or objects to accomplish that they never could get my consent, even if they desired it, to become a dumb instrument to execute such a purpose. I certainly never did, and never shall, go before the people as a candidate for them that they might receive the Holy for their suffrages with my principles in my pocket. It has been the pride of my life, here-tofore, not only to make known fully and freely my sentiments upon all questions of public policy, but in vindication of those sentiments thus avowed, to meet any antagonists arrayed against them, in open and manly strife-"face to face and foe to foe." From this rule of governed, I shall never depart. But you ask green tree, what may you expect in the dry." which I have up to this time been me what are my opinions and views of this new you be permitted to publish them. My opinions and views thus solicited, shall be given most under the pressure of business, will allow .of a private citizen. I am at present, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, literally one of I hold no office nor seek any, and them on this, and on all occasions, with that frankness and independence which it becomes a freeman to bear towards his fellows. And in ty I am about to speak of-they are all kept secret-they are held in the dark-being com-We have a few words to say in regard to municated and made known only to the initiated men in a republic, in my opinion, ought to be openly avowed and publicly proclaimed. Truth

passed secretly in these very clubs-members of the National Assembly and Convention, all of them, or most of them, were members of clubs, the members next day went to the nomider," though it were to behead a Monarch, or number to flow beneath the stroke of the axe.

his experience upon earth, and the revelations

would have depraved man from his humanity, as

for their ruthless experiments-Europe itself

their propagandists to the new world, with de-

signs about as charitable as those with which

This is but a faint picture of some of the

scenes enacted by that self same party, which

of come from? Not from France, it is true-

but from that land of isms, where the people

the Massachusetts Legislature, where this new

political organism has more fully developed

ber of the Legislature, I believe, save eight

belonging to "the order," they have by an over-

to cause the arrest of the fugitive Slave Burns.

In reviewing this most unheard of outrage upon

the Constitution, the "National Intelligencer,

at Washington, says it "shudders for the Judi-

well may the country "shudder," not only for the Judiciary, but for everything else we hold

most sacred. "If these things be done in the

But I have been anticipating somewhat. I

was on the preliminary questions; that is, the

secrecy which lies at the foundation of the par-

ty-that atmosphere of darkness in which "it

ives, moves and has its being," and without

which probably could not exist. I do not, how-

ever, intend to stop with that. I will go further

and give now, my opinions upon those questions which are said to be within the range of its

secret objects and aims. The principles as pub-

lished (or those principles which are attributed

to the order, though no body as an organized

party avow them,) have, as I understand them,

two leading ideas, and two only. These are

proscription by an exclusion from office of

Catholies, as a class, and a proscription of all

persons of foreign birth, as a class; the latter

to be accomplished not only by exclusion from

office of all foreigners who are citizens by natu-

ralization, but to be more effectually carried out

by an abrogation of the naturalization law for

the future, or such an amendment as would be

chinery-these oaths, pledges, secret signs,

hat I have to say of them, is, that if these

indeed and in truth be the principles thus at-

tempted to be carried out, then I am opposed to

I am opposed to them "in a double aspect.

equivocations, denials, and what not.

both of them, openly and unqualifiedly.

And if they go on as they have begun,

for nothing but the discharge of his official duty, in issuing a warrant as U. States Commissioner,

Satan entered Eden."

Not contented with France as a subject

being too narrow for their exploits, they send ment be going to a worse place for holding

had not been for the conservative influence of principle. If it is once begun there is no telling

And now, as to the other idea-the proscrip-

needful protection due to a slave.

Indeed, I do not believe that a Republican Gov- may vote, as he doubtless, will, to repeal the roclaim to the assembled multitude not only the Bible, because it sanctions slavery, is to be the South now should do is, not to go into any | ing for years to elevate the African to an equali- I consider as our worst enemies. And to put may be, but to stand firmly by those men of the interest of America, and with that the interests all naturalized citizens, from whatever nation

ciples-that is, the consideration of them as to vote that they give to their own native born questions of public policy. With me, they both sons! They thus exhibit the strange paradox tain whatever creed he pleases, or no creed at to consider. Others may do it if they choose, citizen and as a member of society, he is to be rapid spread of this new sentiment at the North, judged by his acts and not by his creed. A or rather new way of giving embodiment and question. Is it possible that they will continue Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estiimagine that Americans would not do as the imagine that the imagine tha

Such was, to a great extent, the condition of the

state of things in this country. With us at the south, it is true we have a "degraded caste," position, because it is his natural place. But as dangerous to the country. That class are ourselves. And what appears not a little strange loval to the Constitution of that country which ment, is, that if it did not originate with, yet it is stitutions they have been reared and nurtured now so generally and zealously favored by so Many of them are "Know Nothings." This degrade the white man to a condition lower than that held by the negro in the South. The Masaway negro slave from the South the same right of warring against their own race-their own blood-even their own "kith and kin," it may be, while they are vainly and fanatically endeavoring to recerse the order of nature, by making passwords, signs and symbols? Shall we affili-

> foreigners seek-, nuderbidding But many capiwho hold the

last year not one was a Catholic as I have been though unconscious instruments of carrying informed and believe. Why then should we humanity-and all that man had gathered from | Southern men join the Puritans of the North to What are your opinions and views of this his soul with immortal aspirations, were spurned they are, they cannot be worse than these same passed, so far from its checking imigration, there and by naturalization to be incorporated as citiwill be whole cargoes of people from other zens into our body politic, countries brought over, and literally bought up Both these principles at puritanical accusors, who started this persecution against them say that we are. They say in foreign ports-to be brought over in Amerithat we are going to perdition for the enormous sin of holding slaves. The Pope with all his out all the free States of the Union. The Afrifollowers cannot I suppose even in their judgcan Slave Trade, if re-opened, would not exhibit what they consider the monstrous absurdity of a worse spectacle in trafficing in human flesh, the "immaculate conception." And for my own part I would about as soon risk my chance accomplish the end, may find they have but for Heaven with him, and his crowd too, as with these self righteous hypocrites who deal out whole sub tratum of northern society will soon was at first formed by those who styled them- fire and brimstone so liberally upon our heads. be filling up with a class who can work, and selves "the Friends of the Constitution." And At any rate I have no hesitancy in declaring who, though white, cannot vote. This is what where did these "secret Councils" we now hear that I should much rather risk my civil rights with the American Catholics, whom they are the would-be Lords of that section have been wanting for a long time. It is a scheme with attempting to drive from office than with them. would have gone into anarchy long ago, if it But sir, I am opposed to this proscription upon black ones. No American laborer, or man seeking employment there, who has a rote, need to the more stable minded men of the South ?- where it will end. When faction once tastes And what scenes have we lately witnessed in the blood of a victim it seldom ceases its rava- expect to be retained long when his place can be more cheaply filled by a foreigner, who has ges amongst the fold so long as a single remainthe proposed reformation. This is the philosoitself than anywhere else. What are its first left surviving. It was to guard against any fruits there? Under the name of "The Ameri- such consequences as would certainly ensue in can Party," they have armed themselves against this country if this effort at proscription of this the Constitution of our common country, which class of religionists should be successful that In a line with this policy, the "Know Nothing" they were sworn to support—with every mem- wise provision to which I have alluded was put Governor of Connecticut has already recomin the fundamental law of the Union. And to mended the passage of a law denying the right maintain it intact in letter and spirit with stead- of voting to all who cannot read and write. And whelming majority vote deposed Judge Loging, fastness at this time I hold to be a most solemn made throughout the North, to influence the elections, not only these, but in spending their tion of foreigners-and more particularly that written by "no body knows who," and scatterview of it which looks to the denial of citizened broadcast throughout the southern States, ship to all those who may hereafter seek a home to influence elections here by appealing to the

in this country and choose to east their lots and destines with us. This is a favorite idea with many who have not thought of its effects, or wicked men can evoke under the sacred but reflected much upon its consequences. The prostituted name of religion. abrogation of the naturalization laws would not stop immigration, nor would the extension of the term of probation to the period of twentythis time, which have a direct tendency wonderone years do it. This current of migration fully to aid and move forward this ill omened from East to West, this Exodus of the excess of population from the Old to the New World, crusade. These relate to the appointment of so good a Christian as any one born on "Calvary's which commenced with the settlement of this many foreigners-wholly unfit not only to mincontinent by Europeans, would still go on.— or offices at home, but to represent our country, was preached! And for the same reason an And what would be the effect, even under the as Ministers abroad. And to the great frauds Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or Russian, most modified form of the proposed measure- and gross abuses which at present attend the can be as thoroughly "American" as if he hadthat is of an extension of the period from five administration of our naturalization laws-these to twenty-one years, before citizenship should are evils felt by the .whole country, and they Hall itself. Which was the "true American," be granted? At the end of the first twenty- ought to be corrected. Not by a proscription of Arnold or Hamilton? The one was a native one years from the commencement of the oper- all foreigners, without regard to individual me- the other was an adopted son. But to return. ation of the law, we should have several millions rits. But in the first place, by so amending the What do our Georgin friends intend to do? Is of people in our midst-men of our own race naturalization laws, as effectually to check and it not time that they had shown their hand ? -occupying the unenviable position of being a prevent these frauds and abuses. And in the Do they intend to abandon the Georgia platform, "degraded caste" in society, a species of serfs second place by holding to strict accountability and go over "horse, foot and dragoons," into a without the just franchise of a freeman or the at the polls in our elections, all those public political alliance with Trumbuli, Durkee, Wilson This would functionaries, who either with partizan views or & Co? Is this the course marked out for thembe at war with all my ideas of American Re- from whatever motive, thus improperly confer selves by any of the gallant old Whigs of the publicanism as I have been taught them and office, whether high or low, upon undeserving gloried in them from youth up. If there be foreigners, to the exclusion of native born citidanger now to our institutions, (as some seem zens, better qualified to fill them. Another evil to commit themselves, is it not time to pause virtually tantamount to it. These, we are told, to imagine, but which I am far from feeling or now felt, and which ought to be remedied, is and reflect? Is it not time to take a reckoning are the great estensible objects of all this ma- believing,) from foreigners as a class, would the flooding it is said, of some of the cities with and see whither they are drifting? When "the not the danger be greatly enhanced by the pro- paupers and criminals from other countries, blind lead the blind" where is the hope of safe-These ought all to be unconditionally excluded ty? I have been cited to the resolution which to bear their proper share of the burthens of and prohibited from coming amongst us-there the Government, but are also permitted, after a is no reason why we should be the feeders of passed in Macon. This, it seems is the only other nations paupers, or either the keepers or thing that the 600 delegates could bring forth residence of five years, and taking an oath to support the Constitution, to enjoy their just executioners of their felons—these evils can and after a two days "labor"—and of it we may well ought to be remedied without resorting to an say " Montes parturient et ridiculus mus nasparticipation in the privileges, honors and imtunate for "Preserrer's" argument that it is so. Now every one of these particles which are continually "succeeding" each other are

Testament, that of Saul of Tarsus. Why, at one moment water, the next milk, again ought to be made known, clearly understood, Illinois, can be as good a "Know Nothing" as that is having a large number of the same race their "father land," whose hearts have been fire tions even in distant climes. I would not close We have from such nothing to fear. When in battle or in the walks of civil life did any such ever prove traitor or recreant to the flag or cause of his country? On what occasion have any bordinate position. The negro, with us, fills that such ever proven untrue or disloyal to the Con-

I will not say that no foreigner has ever been Indeed, I know of but one class of people in gave them birth, and under whose beneficent inclass of men at the North, of which the Massachusetts. New Hampshire and Connecticut 'Know Nothing" Legislature are but samples them down, I will join, as political allies now and forever, all true patriots at the North and South, whether native or adopted, Jews or Gen-

What our Georgia friends, whether Whigs or Democrats, who have gone into this new order, in our State and Federal Administration-to put better and truer men in the places of those who now wield authority-that they have no sympathies as party men or otherwise with that class I speak of at the North-that they are for sustaining the Union platform of our State of 1850, and that the mask of secrecy will soon be removed when all will be made public. If these be their objects, and also to check the frauds and correct the abuses in the existing naturalization laws, which I have mentioned, without the indiscriminate proscription of any class of citizens on account of their birth place or religion then they will have my co-operation, as I have told them, in every proper and legitimate way. to effect such a reformation. Not as a secretly initiated co-worker in the dark for any purpose whom elected to the next Congress is our deadommenced with ly foe! Do they intend to continue their alliance ut upon capital with these open enemies to our institutions and

misnamed asso -the very prin ing anti-Americ Brue Ameri like true Chris ployees, whose confined to any ir own, seized | Americanism is eir old, long- is not of the ea om they have onward and outward, its me and soul are those

tacle between | grand ideas of government which characterise sent the anti-Nebraska memorial to the Senate them and their purpose, had become the willing, our institutions and distinguish us from all other people; and there is no two features in our systhat purpose out, which from the beginning, was tem which so signally distinguish us from all a desire to have a rotingless population to do other nations, as free toleration of religion and proscribe from office the Catholics on account of their work, and perform all the labor, both in the doctrine of expatriation-the right of a city, town and country, which capital may re- man to throw off his allegiance to any and every bless and adorn his moral existence, and elevate as bad as they can be, or as their accusers say quire. And as certainly as such a law shall be other State, Prince, or Potentate whatsoever

Both these principles are specially provided for and firmly established in our Constitution. can ships to supply the market for labor through- But these American ideas which were proclaimed in 1789 by our " sires of 76," are by their "sons" at this day derided and scoffed at. are now told that "naturalization" is a "humthan those most deluded men of the North who bug," and that is an "impossibility." So did started this thing, and who are now aiding to our fathers think. This "humbug" and "impossibility" they planted in the Constitution; kindled a flame to consume themselves. The and a vindication of the same principle was one of the causes of our second war of independence. England held that "naturalization" was an impossible thing. She claimed the allegiance of subjects born within her realm, notwithstanding they had become citizens of this Republic by many of them to get white slaves instead of our Constitution and laws. She not only claimed their allegiance, but she claimed the right to search our ships upon the high seas, and take from them all such who might be found in them. It was in pursuit of this doctrine of hers-of ing one, be the number at first ever so great, is none. This will be the practical working on the right of search for our "naturalized" citizens -that the Chesapeake was fired into, which was phy of the thing. It is a blow at the ballot box. the immediate cause of the war of 1812. Let. It is an insidious attack upon general suffrage. no man then, barely because he was born in America, presume to be imbued with real and true " Americanism" who either ignores the direct and positive obligations of the Constitution, or ignores this, one of its most striking charachence, the great effort which are now being teristics. As well might any unbelieving sinner claim to be one of the faithful-one of the elect even-barely because he was born somemoney in the publication of books and tracts, where within the limits of Christendom. And just as well might the Jacobins, who "decreed. club a "Christian Association," because they worst passions and strongest prejudices of our nature, not omitting those even which bad and ciples of "true Americanism." like the genuine ciples of "true Americanism," like the genuino. followers of the Cross, are those whose are warmed and fired-purified, elevated and Unfortunately for the country, many evils ennobled-by those principles, doctrines, and which all good men regret and deplore, exits at precepts which characterize their respective systems. It is for this reason that a Kamschatkan, a Briton, a Jew, or a Hindoo, can be asbrow," or where the

7th and 8th Congressional Districts? I trust not, I hope not. But if they do not intend thus

it is said, the late Know Nothing Convention